





Thermal Control Subsystem FAME

PRELIMINARY TEMPERATURE PREDICTIONS

- ASSUMPTIONS
- CASES
- RESULTS
- CONCLUSIONS
- FORWARD WORK



- ALTITUDE = 19323.4 NM
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTANTS: SOLAR = 444 W/in² ALBEDO = .28% IR = 70 W/in²
- BLANKET $\alpha/\epsilon = .37/.78$
- SCT $\alpha/\epsilon = .10/.85$
- TRIM TABS:
 - TILTED 45° FROM SPIN AXIS.
 - SCT ON BOTH SIDES NO BLANKETS.
- SHEET METAL SUN SHADE WITH SCT ON EXPOSED SIDES DEPENDING ON CASE.
- SOLAR PANELS:
 - 24.72% SOLAR CELL COVERAGE IN NO PITCH CASE.
 - 34.9% SOLAR CELL COVERAGE IN 10º PITCH CASE.
 - UNPOPULATED/UNBLANKETED AREA IS SCT.



CASES



- PANELS NORMAL TO SPIN AXIS
- PANELS PITCHED 10º TOWARD INSTRUMENT
- PANELS AND SUNSHADE BLANKETED
- PANELS AND SUNSHADE UNBLANKETED



RESULTS





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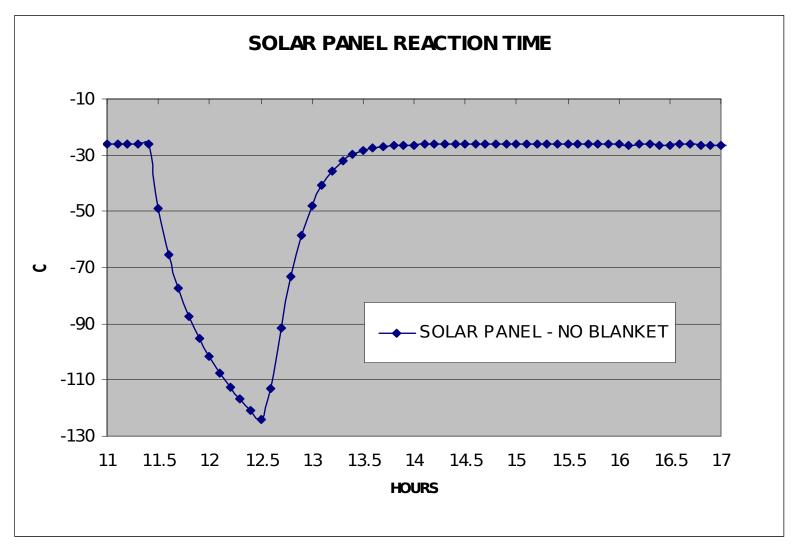
| | S/C | S/A | | Sun Shield | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| CASE STUDY | BUS MLI | Sun Side | Shade Side | Sun Side | Shade Side | Trim Tabs |
| | | | | | | |
| CASE 1 - NO PITCH w/ MLI | | | | | | |
| Solar Cells Cover 24.72% of S/A | -165 | -5 | -142 | -70 | -162 | n/a |
| Orbital Min/Max | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -150 / -78 |
| CASE 2 - NO PITCH w/o MLI | | | | | | |
| Solar Cells Cover 24.72% of S/A | -101 | -40 | -41 | -91 | -92 | n/a |
| Orbital Min/Max | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -115 / -85 |
| CASE 3 - 10º PITCH w/ MLI | | | | | | |
| Solar Cells Cover 34.9% of S/A | -163 | 18 | -132 | -65 | -170 | n/a |
| Orbital Min/Max | n/a | 19 / 17 | n/a | -68 / -62 | n/a | -150 / -78 |
| CASE 4 - 10º PITCH w/o MLI | | | | | | |
| Solar Cells Cover 34.9% of S/A | -90 | -25 | -26 | -91 | -92 | n/a |
| Orbital Min/Max | n/a | -28 / -22 | -29 / -23 | -97 / -85 | -98 / -86 | -112 / -83 |
| | | | | | | |







(2 of 6)

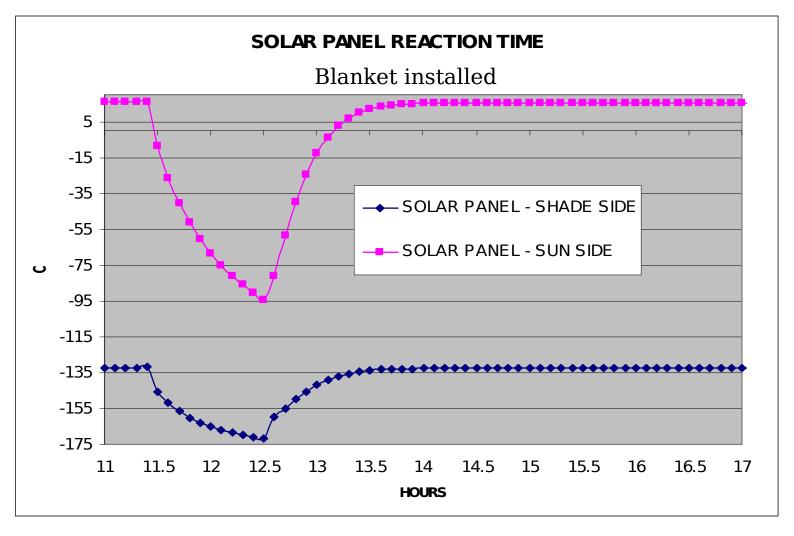








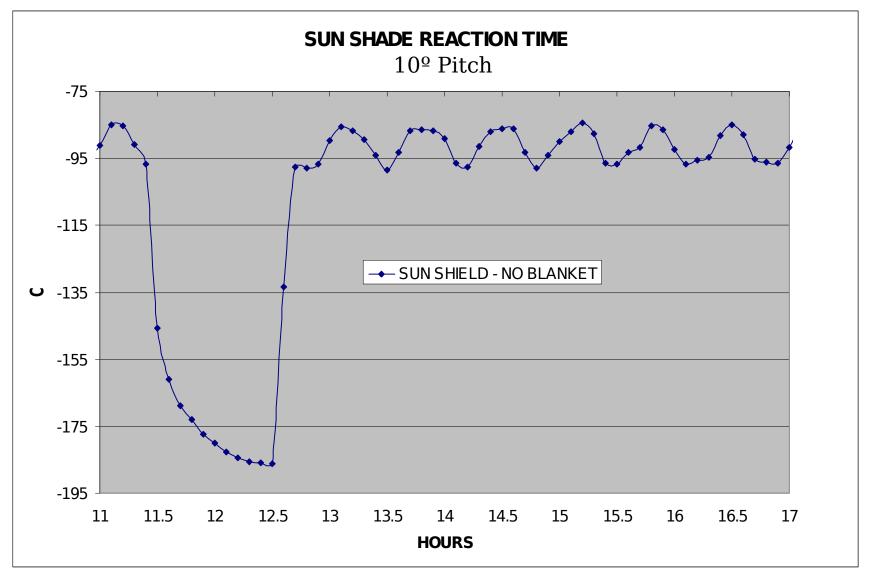
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$\underset{(4 \text{ of } 6)}{Results}$



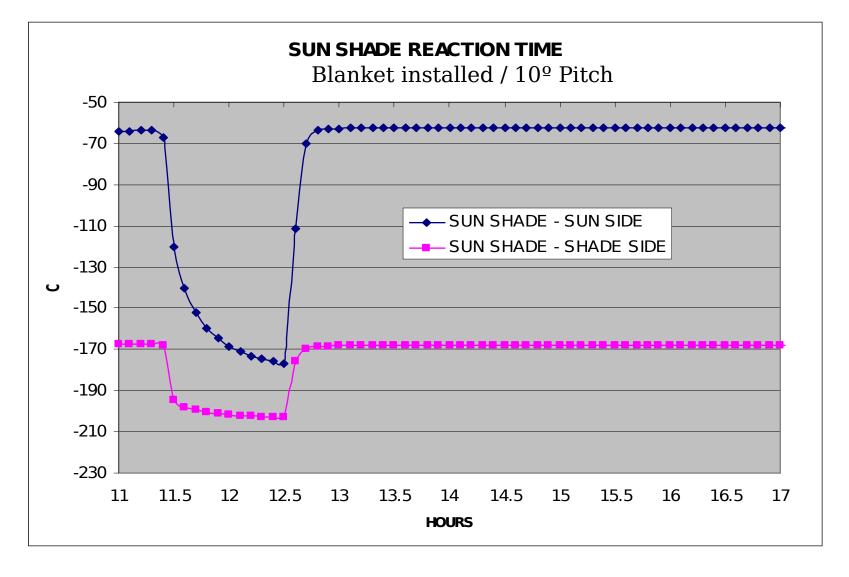










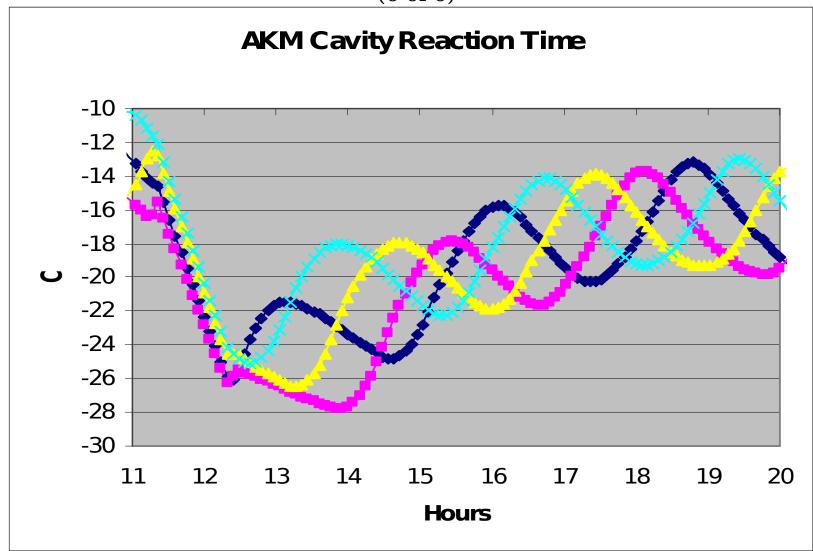








(6 of 6)



- Trim Tab temperature swing less severe when panels are blanketed.
 - May have biggest impact on instrument since temperature swing will be apparent over entire mission – view to instrument.
- About 3 hours for the vehicle temperature to return to pre-eclipse state (passively).
 - Vehicle stability an affected yet separate issue.
- Blankets on sun shield and panels cause more severe temperature changes during eclipse for those components.

NO MLI / with MLI

- $100 \text{ vs } 113^{\circ}\text{C} \Delta \text{T}$ for solar panels.
- 90 vs 113° C Δ T for sun shield.
- I have a lot of work to do.....(see next slide).



- Begin running worst hot/cold cases.
 - Worst case environmental constants, blanket emissivities, BOL/EOL material properties, min/max line voltages.
- Size electronics deck radiator.
 - This will determine required Heater circuit dissipations /number of circuits.
 - Thermal time constant Reaction time to regain stability.
 - Box layout on deck.
- Add detail to Instrument.
 - In order to attain Interface Heater/Conductance requirement.
 - Predict star tracker interface/heater requirement.
 - Get fluxes on Instrument apertures.
 - Antenna temperature prediction for required test limits.



- Incorporate realistic solar cell layout.
- Geometry changes
 - Trim Tab/Bus size.
 - Box layout
- Verify all conductors/masses